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# Newark's Dedicated 'Nares' Step Up War on Drug Traffic

By EDWARD HIGGINS  
Evening News Staff Writer

Forget the image of the jazz musician in the 1950s chewing bennies and blowing cool sounds through the night; forget the image of the 1960s with the black youth ramming a makeshift needle of "horse" into his forearm bulging from a rubber band; think instead of a multi-million white-collar business where well-manicured men sit in air-conditioned offices and peddle hundreds of varieties of gaily colored pills and powders, drugs designed for ups, downs and in-betweens.

It's a ruthless lucrative business, and at least one federal agency is meeting the problem on its own level. The Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, created in 1968, now fields a well-financed, well-educated, dedicated "narc" who is equipped to attack the neighborhood

drug abuse problem on an international level.

"We're after the source, the wholesaler and the distributor," said Marion Hambrick, the newly appointed director of the Newark office of the bureau.

"There is a tremendous amount of money to be made in drugs," he said, "and that is what attracts people including prosperous businessmen to the narcotic traffic." The bureau was established to fight the kind of criminal combination of brains, money and organization that now runs the narcotics business.

When the bureau evolved in 1968 from the Narcotics Bureau under the Treasury Department and the Bureau of Drug Abuse Control under the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, it was given a budget of \$14 million, and a staff of about 600 agents. The 1972 budget is \$64 million.

of agents, most of whom work undercover, numbers approximately 2,000.

Still the bureau is recruiting agents and training them. The paper qualifications are tough. Either a college degree or equivalent experience is required and most of the agents have previous narcotics enforcement with local police departments, the FBI, the CIA, or the Defense Department.

Qualifications which don't show but which are definitely needed in the job, according to Hambrick, are dedication and perseverance.

"You can work on a case for months even years with no results," he said, "and the hours are long and you never know when you may be called out and in the end it may be for nothing."

The pay for the agent's job is high with an inexperienced man starting at \$10,727 a year and reaching \$17,919 in four years.

With that kind of organization of highly paid, experienced and dedicated law enforcement officers, morale is high and the men attack their jobs with efficiency and expertise.

The Newark BNDD target is the ever-increasing use of controlled drugs among all socio-economic levels in the 11 counties of northern New Jersey. Recent estimates of the number of narcotics users in the United States reach the 500,000 mark. Of that number experts estimate that as many as 10 per cent are in New Jersey.

"We're trying to find out just what the number is and to set up some reliable methods of evaluating statistics in the narcotics field," Hambrick said. "There isn't any question, however, that the

problem is there. When you have a large market you will naturally find the suppliers there also. The more addicts there are in an area, it follows that the more dealers and distributors you'll find there."

Heroin continues to be a major target for the bureau. The profits are tremendous with a pound bringing a pusher approximately \$200,000 on the street. The amount of money the drug is worth depends upon how much it is diluted. In the Newark area, a fix runs about 8 to 10 per cent heroin. Overdoses and death are caused mostly by addicts either getting bad heroin or getting a dosage much purer than they are used to.

Exotic drugs formulated in chemical laboratories are another big target for the bureau. Recently in Bayonne a 25-year old man was arrested in his parents' home for manufacturing "speed," a mind-bending drug being used by high school students.

The agents found the do-it-yourself factory and confiscated a pound of speed. That one pound, according to Hambrick, would make enough narcotic-based compounds for more than 70,000 "trips." Each pill would sell from \$2 to \$5 each.

"With that kind of money involved and the fact that many underground publications actually teach readers how to make up the stuff, it's no wonder that this kind of thing is on the increase," Hambrick said.

Since most of the bureau's work is undercover and their targets are the higher levels of the narcotics trade, many of their operations and their methods aren't disclosed.

One thing for sure, however, is that every resource that a well-financed national agency can bring to bear is

used in the bureau's operation.

"If necessary," Hambrick said, "I can pull every man I've got off the case he is working on and throw them into one operation. Sometimes you get word that such and such a transaction or meeting is going to take place, and if it's big enough, the whole office will be assigned to the job."

"It's nights like that which keep coming up that dedication is called for" Hambrick added. "Just when you're ready to go home the call comes in and you call your wife and tell her the same thing you've told her a hundred times. . . I'm working tonight."

"If you have a wife who will put up with your working this job," he said, "you'd better keep her, because you'll never find another one."

At 34, Hambrick has been in narcotics enforcement for more than 14 years. He began as an undercover narcotics cop in Houston, Texas, his home state, and moved to the BNDD in San Antonio. He was transferred to take over the Newark office three months ago.

The bureau enforces the federal laws under the 1970 Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention and Control Act and works in connection with the Customs Bureau on many overseas cases. On the local level the bureau provides logistical support and information for pooling with other narcotics agencies, and in many cases works together with local agencies on the arrests.

The drug problem is widespread, well-financed and deeply entrenched. While doing its best, the bureau still is a long way from putting an end to narcotics abuse.

"It's a real enforcement challenge," Hambrick said, "remember just one ounce of heroin can be diluted for 400 doses. That represents a huge profit and is very difficult to detect. The public's cooperation is essential in narcotics enforcement and we do get cooperation, but drugs will continue as long as the public tolerates them. We don't make the laws, we just enforce them and the more people who are aware of the problem, the easier our job is."

# Asian Allies Help Cut Heroin Traffic

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG

Star Staff Writer

U.S. narcotics agents are making a sizable dent in the Southeast Asian dope traffic and—despite reports to the contrary—America's Asian allies and the CIA are helping them do it.

"We have seriously damaged the program of the narcotics traffickers," reported John Warner, chief of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs' strategic intelligence office. "It's becoming increasingly more difficult for them to operate, even though their profits are tremendous."

Warner countered testimony given recently by Alfred W. McCoy, a Ph.D. student, before a Senate Appropriations subcommittee to the effect that the governments of South Vietnam, Laos and Thailand are actively engaged in the heroin traffic and that the U.S. government has not moved to stop it.

"Corruption," Warner acknowledged, "is a way of life in Southeast Asia. It reaches to all levels. But the United States government has made it perfectly clear to all governments in the area that we will not compromise on the narcotics issue."

He cited as an example of increasing cooperation on instance earlier this year when 26 tons of opium were turned over to the government of Thailand by one of the insurgent forces along its border—presumably for reasons of its own.

Until recently, the opium would have found its way back into the traffic. But this

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time, it was burned in the presence of American narcotics agents and samples were taken and analyzed by American chemists.

Even more significant are recent successes of Laos and Thai narcotics investigative units set up with U.S. aid.

Warner explained how they came into being and, in doing so, replied to the charges made by McCoy in his Congressional appearance.

McCoy had charged that the U.S. ambassador to Laos, G. McMurtrie Godley, "did his best to prevent the assignment" of U.S. narcotics agents to Laos.

Actually, Warner said, Godley has been one of the staunchest supporters of the anti-narcotics program in Laos, and requested U.S. narcotics agents as advisers long before they could be sent there. He was instrumental in persuading Laos to outlaw the opium traffic, Warner said.

Godley also persuaded the Laotian government to appoint an honest and competent general to head the new narcotics investigative unit which the U.S. Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs established and trained, Warner added.

In the short time the unit has been operational, Warner reported, it has made tremendous progress in arresting traffickers and seizing laboratory equipment and the chemicals used to make heroin.

The unit's latest score came on June 7 when it arrested a Lao deputy of the Laotian parliament and seized 10 kilos of No. 4 heroin (the injectable kind), 26 kilos of opium and a number of U.S. Army carbines.

Another special investigative force, trained and equipped by BNDD agents, has just gotten under way at Chingmai in northern Thailand. Chingmai is a road junction in the network of roads leading south to Bangkok.

It's particularly important to U.S. narcotics agents because they hope there to halt the movement of heroin out of the "Golden Triangle," the opium growing area bordering Laos, Burma and Thailand.

The new Thai unit has just scored its first success. On June 10, a joint BNDD and Thai task force raided a compound and seized 1,600 kilos of raw opium and processing equipment, he said.

Warner also reported that the Royal Hong Kong police also have stepped up their anti-narcotics program, making large seizures of narcotics, arresting traffickers and seizing two laboratories this year. At the time, both labs had quantities of heroin, opium and morphine base.

Burma, the other government touched by the opium traffic, has expressed its willingness to cooperate, Warner reported, but Burmese officials frankly admit their control over the border areas are very tenuous. It would require an army to make any impact on the border areas where insurgent forces protect the

opium traffickers, Warner said.

In Laos an acknowledged important trafficker has been knocked out of business not by an army but by American diplomacy, Warner said.

Gen. Ouane Rattikone, former chief of staff of the Royal Laotian Army, had consolidated several opium refineries into one, and with his army, controlled and protected the Laotian narcotics traffic for years, Warner said.

"He was forced to retire in July, 1971. We have political clout in the area and Ambassador Godley exerted it."

Warner said similar action would be taken against Vietnamese figures if charges of narcotics trafficking were proven.

"Politics means nothing to us in BNDD," he said. If we had the evidence . . . the President would be informed and I know something would be done about it.

McCoy had said in his congressional testimony that the political apparatus of Gen. Nguyen Cao Ky (the former

president of South Vietnam) "demonstrates the importance of official corruption in Southeast Asia's drug traffic." McCoy also said Ky's sister is tied in with heroin smuggling.

Warner, however, said there is no evidence that Ky is involved.

McCoy, in his Senate testimony, said he had briefed BNDD on his findings and they corroborated much of his evidence. Asked about that, Warner said he had seen nothing of an evidentiary nature from McCoy "other than gossip, rumors, conjecture and old history."

McCoy had accused the CIA of providing substantial military support to mercenaries, rebels and warlords actively engaged in the narcotics traffic and of letting aircraft it chartered be used to transport opium harvested by the mercenaries.

Of those charges, Warner said the American-chartered aircraft now have security forces guarding against the against the transport of any narcotics.

Since President Nixon asked the CIA to assist in dealing with the Southeast Asian narcotics problem, Warner said, the CIA has been one of the most cooperative government agencies working with BNDD to develop the information on which BNDD and its foreign counterparts can act to interdict the traffic and make cases.

The weeding out of Asian officials heavily involved in the dope traffic, as well as the strikes against the traffickers themselves, are all fairly recent. And so is the BNDD involvement in the Pacific.

It's only in the last two years that American narcotics agents have come into the Orient in force. Since BNDD Director John E. Ingersoll pushed for more agents to fight the Pacific traffic in drugs, regional offices have been set up in Bangkok, Saigon and Tokyo, and district offices in Chingmai, Vientiane, Kuala Lumpur, Singapore, Hong Kong, Okinawa and Manila.

# Coming: A Ton of Trouble

By MIRIAM OTTENBERG  
Star Staff Writer

A ton of 96 percent pure Southeast Asian heroin — enough to satisfy more than one-tenth of all American dope addicts for a year — is headed this way as fast as its Chinese owners can gear up their smuggling apparatus to get it out of Asia.

This No. 4 or injectable heroin originally was destined for American troops in Vietnam.

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But the withdrawal of the troops has left the narcotics smugglers literally holding the bag — in fact, thousands of hermetically sealed bags of heroin.

Presence of the vast oversupply of heroin was disclosed by John Warner, chief of the strategic intelligence office of the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs.

He said it's still "upcountry" — in the "golden triangle" of the opium trade, where Laos, Thailand and Burma meet. What BNDD hopes to accomplish with intelligence from the Central Intelligence Agency and Thai and Laotian police is to "interdict" or block the movement of the heroin down the line to where it can be shipped to the United States.

"With the withdrawal of our troops and the stricter military controls to locate heroin users," Warner said, "the market for No. 4 heroin dwindled. In the tri-border area, the price has dropped to \$750 a kilo, which is just their break-even point.

"We speculate that some of this heroin is going to find its way to the Western world. Some of it already is being seized in the major United States ports — New York, Miami, San Francisco and Seattle."

Right now, Warner said, there's a sizable oversupply of No. 4 heroin — equivalent to the best out of Marseilles. It's been stockpiled for lack of buyers.

The heroin traffickers, he said, had expected the United States to remain in Southeast Asia for the next quarter of a century. The troop pullout caught them off guard.

"We have pictures showing how they have doubled the plant capacity of their heroin laboratories," Warner said. "They're still producing because they have chemists under contract, but they're trying to sell practically at cost while they try to link up with American and European buyers. We know heroin is still in the pipeline."

The Chinese dominating this traffic are the overseas Chinese, motivated by profit rather than ideology. Warner rejected the oft-expressed theory that the Chinese Communists

are seeking world domination by making the young people of the West slaves to narcotics.

The intelligence chief said Peking officials can claim little influence over the border provinces where opium is the principal and usually only money crop. The tribesmen who grow the opium, he explained, live on both the Chinese and Burmese sides of the border and ignore the central governments of both countries.

Instead, they deal with the various insurgent forces who war with each other to gain control of the area. Opium, in effect, pays for these tribal wars.

The farmers sell the raw opium to the insurgent forces whose leaders differ little from the old Chinese warlords.

Those leaders process the opium into morphine base or into No. 3 smoking heroin or No. 4 heroin. They safeguard it, escorting the shipments from remote areas and transport the finished product to distribution networks in Laos, Thailand, Vietnam and Hong Kong.

## Pay With Weapons

The overseas Chinese pay for the heroin principally with guns the warring insurgent forces need to keep going.

One factor leading to increased production in the "golden triangle," Warner said, was the introduction of hermetically sealed packs which made it possible to keep No. 4 heroin from deteriorating.

Production of No. 4 heroin goes back to about 1967. With the increased military presence in Vietnam, Warner said, many of the laboratory operators saw an expanding market for the new product.

Up to then, most of the 750 tons of opium produced annually in the "golden triangle" was consumed by addicts in the area in the form of smoking opium or No. 3 smoking heroin, which addicts put on a piece of cotton, heated and

then inhaled through a funnel or sneaked the smoke through a straw.

When Chinese traffickers started selling No. 4 heroin to American troops, Warner said, they told them it was cocaine — and was not addictive.

The bottom has dropped out of their business just at the time when farmers produced a bumper crop of opium, in March and April.

"The traffickers are still buying this year's opium crop," Warner said, "but we don't know their plans for producing No. 4 heroin. We assume they will produce some but will adjust to the market. We know the price is moving up a little as they see the end of their tremendous oversupply and start gearing up again.

"The Chinese entrepreneurs, however, are not going to overextend themselves now that the troops are no longer there to make it easy for them. They don't like to take chances. They don't like to deal with people they don't know and they don't like to deal with Caucasians."

## Forces Stiffened

Being aware of that attitude and concerned about that ton of heroin pointed in this direction, BNDD Director John E. Ingersoll has announced that BNDD is going to increase its forces in the Philippines. Here's his reasoning:

The Philippines are on the route of the traffic moving from Southeast Asia to the United States. Most Filipinos speak English and have good contacts in the United States. They have close commercial ties with the Chinese and language ties with Latin America. They could well emerge as the middlemen of the traffic.

Latin American ties are relevant because Latin America has been the transshipment point for heroin shipped from Europe to the United States.

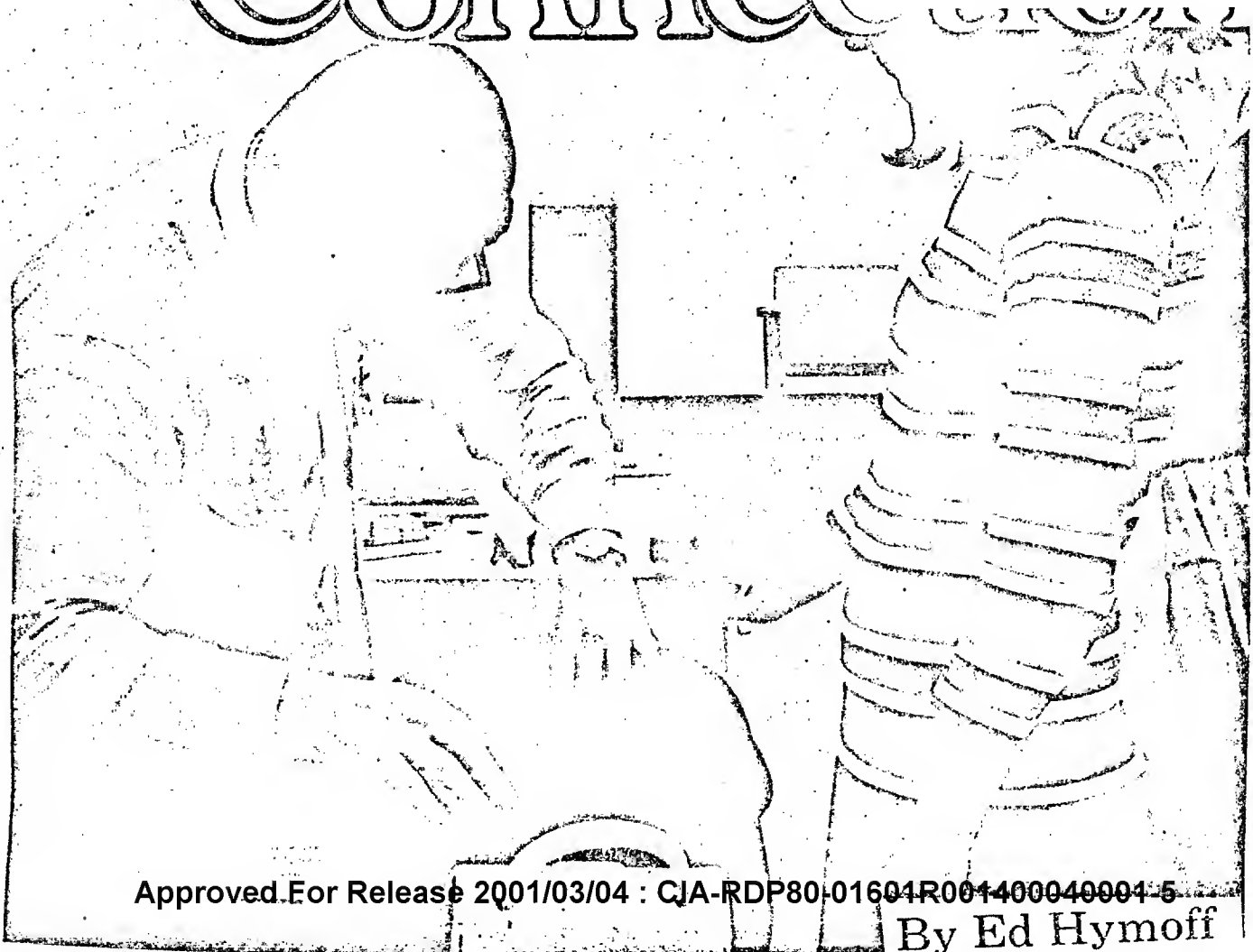
Despite some testimony on Capitol Hill that much of the massive flow of heroin moving through the Philippines is on way to the United States

SAGA blows the lid off the South American narcotics pipeline—naming the politicians, and diplomats in Mexico, Venezuela, Peru, Panama, and Bolivia who run the “white gold” death racket—that is the drug traffickers in the Western Hemisphere.

The Latin American

# Heroin Connection

STATINTL



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# the opium trail

STATINTL



## HEROIN and IMPERIALISM

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Second Edition

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continued

## Hard Decisions Avoided

GIs and Heroin:  
The Facts of Life

By Flora Lewis

JOHN W. PARKER, director of strategic intelligence in the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs, knows a good deal about Southeast Asia's contribution to the dope problem. And while he is a soft-spoken Southerner, sometimes so quiet one has to strain to hear him, he is the most straightforward man I have yet found on the subject in the administration.

He starts with an explanation. Remember, he says, that until 1970 we were concentrating on the drug problem here in the United States. Not too much attention was paid by the bureau to the source of supplies. And the Army, the CIA, the State Department, the people out there where the heroin comes from weren't concerned about drugs. They were concentrating on other problems.

Further, while there has been opium in Southeast Asia since the British introduced it in the early 19th century, until 1970 the heroin refineries in the area were all in Thailand and Hong Kong, Parker says. It didn't seem to affect the United States.

In fact, the dominant government attitude was that this was a fact of life in Asia which Americans shouldn't try to upset, especially since by the beginning of the decade so many Americans were so deeply engaged in trying to control other facts of Southeast Asia's life, namely the Vietnamese war and all its offshoots.

Now, according to Parker, practically all the heroin refineries have been resettled along the Mekong River, in Burma, Thailand and Laos, and "almost all have been identified."

If so, why hasn't the United States, which completely subsidizes and virtually runs Laos and has poured billions into Thailand, whose "volunteer soldiers" it employs in Vietnam and Laos, made sure the heroin factories were destroyed?

The obvious urgent question didn't annoy Parker. On the contrary, his stolid face slowly eased into a Cheshire cat grin. At first he didn't say anything. I suggested that the reason wasn't hard to guess and wasn't really secret.

"I know," he said. "I'm struggling not to say it."

IT IS AT once a simple and excruciatingly tough answer. As he finally pointed out, it is a matter of political decision in Washington. There is a choice to make. It would be easy to blow up the refineries, defoliate most of the poppy fields, push the governments involved into cracking down on their own high-level military and civilian profiteers and blocking the supply of heroin to GIs in Vietnam and, increasingly, to the United States.

But it would be a severe embarrassment to allies in Southeast Asia. It would hinder the prosecution of the war in Indochina, perhaps so seriously that basic U.S. policy would have to be changed.

There have been some changes in the past year, but they have followed a pattern of seeking compromise with the drug-producing countries, not confrontation.

The CIA has changed its rules in an effort to stop the use of its private airline, Air America, for the transport of drugs in Laos. Although only two months ago CIA Director Richard Helms adamantly denied there had ever been any agency involvement in the traffic, he is now said to have told a secret congressional hearing that there was involvement but it has been stopped in the past year.

The U.S. Embassy in Laos has pressed the government there to put through a strict law on drugs which may be passed this month. There was none before.

The U.S. Embassy in Saigon got the Vietnamese government to remove some of the corrupt customs officials, and similar efforts are being made in Thailand. With Congress vociferously taking up the issue, the White House is cracking the whip on all the assorted American officials who thought drug traffic was not their concern, who thought their job was only fighting the war, gathering intelligence, maintaining foreign relations.

THE QUESTION is whether these relatively gentle pressures will convince governments largely dependent on the United States that they must fight heroin. Years of argument got nowhere in Turkey, but a threat to cut off foreign aid finally did.

Now the Turks have promised to wipe out opium production after the 1972 crop, which means that in three or four years that source of supply will dry up. Parker is convinced now that the Turks can and will enforce the ban. But ask him how much difference it will make in the amount of heroin supplied to Americans.

"If nothing else is done," he says flatly, "no difference." And the "something else" can only be done in Washington, a decision to be just as tough in Southeast Asia as the Nixon administration was in Turkey.

Meanwhile, the inch-high vials of 99 to 93 per cent pure heroin distributed in South Vietnam have begun to turn up in the United States. The bureau foresees an almost uncontrollable flood as veterans return, find themselves without jobs and realize how much money can be made by having buddies or friends send them supplies from the Far East.

Addicts can be treated, but there isn't much likelihood that there won't be far more new ones than cures each day unless the flow of heroin is cut at the source. At the Bureau of Narcotics, experts are convinced that is possible, except perhaps for a going to happen. The hard political decision hasn't been taken.

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In the end, millions of Americans go without adequate medical care. They cannot afford it. They are afraid it will break them. Or they cannot find a doctor. Some of them die. Others are left destitute. And most of them fall victim to needless pain and needless suffering. They are your parents or mine—your children or mine—our friends and our fellow citizens.

The disaster we call medical services makes most Americans forgotten Americans. It betrays each of them and all of us. Our system of medical care is in fact a system of medical neglect. It is in the deepest sense un-American.

Despite our power and our strength, despite our trillion dollar G.N.P., we have let young people die before their time and old people die when there was some precious time left. How will history judge us, a country which was first in the wealth of its resources, but far from first in the health of its people? And more importantly, how will we judge ourselves in those quiet, inner moments, when we remember that what finally counts is not how much we have, but what we are?

It is time for us to do more until we have done enough to sustain and enhance the health of our nation.

Countless medical students and some doctors have already answered the call to a new kind of service. In the early 1960s, student health organizations from Los Angeles to Boston pioneered concepts for comprehensive health care. In the summer of 1967, students like you joined together in New York City to found the student health project of the South Bronx. Their historic initiative was a sign of a new generation's determination to make medicine work for people.

But the young and the concerned in the medical profession cannot do the whole job alone. Your voices have been heard—and sometimes even heeded. But your own efforts will take too long. And the results will be too uncertain. The only certainty is that entrenched and established forces will oppose you every step of the way. We cannot wait or gamble on the outcome. Human life and human health hang in the balance.

Four decades after organized medicine almost adopted a report favoring uniform financing for medical services—four decades and a hundred million illnesses too late—we must enact a medical bill of rights for all Americans. The Constitution commits our country to protect political freedom. Now, by legislation, the Congress must commit America to protect the physical health which alone makes possible the exercise of liberty.

The first medical right of all Americans is care within their means. Admission to a hospital or a doctor's office should depend on the state of an individual's health, not the size of his wallet. And we cannot depend on reform on half-way measures and half-hearted compromise. A right to medical care which left the burden of cost on the poor and the near poor would mock its own purpose. The only sure security is federally funded universal health insurance. That is our best hope for the future—and a priority goal in 1971.

We must take the dollar sign out of medical care. We must destroy the financial barrier between deprived people and essential medical services. We must end the terrible choice so many Americans face between losing their health and losing their savings.

The second medical right of all Americans is care within their reach. Even if we guaranteed the payment of health costs, millions of our citizens could not find sufficient medical services. The system is not only inequitable—it is also undermanned and inefficient. It is on the verge of collapse. The Nation must now respond with Federal financial incentives that will insure real reform.

There are not enough doctors. But Federal

incentives can persuade medical schools to follow Einstein's lead and expand their enrollment. New schools can be created and sustained by Federal loans and grants. And Federal funds must also be provided to help medical students who should have something better than money to worry about. A program of scholarship aid must include all who are in need—and it must encourage minority students who intend to return to the old neighborhoods.

Yet the number of doctors is not the whole answer. If we produce 50,000 additional physicians and plug them into the current structure, our efforts for reform will certainly fail. Some of the health manpower legislation now before the Congress would do just that—and the result would be too many more doctors serving too few people at too high a cost.

Here, too, Congress must set up financial incentives that can move medicine in a new direction. We must encourage a shift from a system dependent on the individual doctor to a system built around the concept of the health team, composed of primary care physicians and other medical professionals. Teams would allow us to allocate medical resources with maximum efficiency and to maximum effect. They would employ paraprofessionals to relieve nurses and doctors from routine, time-consuming tasks. They would gather together diverse skills—from internists to pediatricians—and patients would deal with the team, not just a single physician. Einstein has experimented with the health team concept. The Federal Government must make Einstein's experiment national policy.

And health teams must be sufficient in distribution as well as in number. Federal bonuses must make it worthwhile to practice in the inner city and in rural America. Medical care cannot reach people unless people can reach doctors. And people must have more than geographic reach. A health team should also be subject to the reach of local influence.

Location incentives for health services must be designed to create responsive, personal structures. It was never right—and it is no longer possible—to satisfy Americans with distant, impersonal medical care. The system must respect everyone's identity—and sacrifice no one's dignity. And we must always remember that it is easier for a patient to reach a health team that he knows—than a shining new medical center walled off from surrounding rural poverty or a nearby urban ghetto.

The third medical right of all Americans is care within their needs. The present health insurance system is heavily biased toward high-cost hospital treatment and against preventive health care. That is incredibly expensive—and incredibly insensitive to the real needs of people. It has filled hospitals with patients who should not be there and would be better off elsewhere. A new national health program must reverse the old priorities. It must guarantee a range of medical services, comprehensive in scope, preventive in emphasis, and restricted only by the scope of scientific knowledge.

America's concern over the quality of health care has reached a high water mark in 1971. You are graduating from medical school at a time when the whole medical profession may be profoundly altered. You should welcome change—and work for change. Only in the context of a medical bill of rights for every American, can each of you truly and in the most literal sense profess your profession—which is nothing more and nothing less than the protection of human life.

And that requires not just a medical bill of rights, but a social bill of rights. The real cure for lead poisoning is not hospital care, but decent housing. The most effective treatment for malnutrition is adequate food.

And the best guarantee of good health is a physically and emotionally health environment.

As health professionals, you must commit yourselves to total health care. And total care includes virtually everything that determines whether we are sick or well. You cannot confine yourselves to the technical skills you have learned here. You must also practice the fundamental human concern of a school like Einstein.

You must speak out for a fair and sensible medical care system.

You must stand up for social progress and for people—whether they are your patients or migrant workers two thousand miles away.

You can cure individuals—and you must help America build a compassionate society.

It will take time. There will be setbacks, ad frustrations and defeats. But men and women who come from Einstein have good reason to believe that we can finally fashion a country that is great enough to be good. You have seen in your own lives what a difference one school can make. Now all of you have a chance to make a real difference in the lives of others.

The practice you choose and the practices you follow may not change our country overnight. But you can remind us by example of Aristotle's ancient truth: "Health of mind and body is so fundamental to the good life that if we believe men have any personal rights at all as human beings, they have an absolute moral right to the measure of good health that society is able to give them."

That is our challenge and our chance. Two thousand years after Aristotle wrote, we must secure a medical bill of rights for our own people. We can wait no longer—in health care or in society. In our individual lives and in our national life, whatever we can do, and whatever we dream we can do, we must begin now.

## THE CIA FIGHTS ILLEGAL DRUG TRAFFIC

Mr. HANSEN, Mr. President, earlier this year I had the pleasure of addressing an ROTC group who was in the audience, questioned me in regard to certain allegations made in Ramparts magazine that the Central Intelligence Agency encouraged the opium traffickers of Indochina.

I doubt that such allegations have been given credence by many Americans, but apparently Mr. Ginsberg either believed them to be true, or chose to pretend that he believed them. But because I do not take such serious charges against our Government lightly, and believe that none of us should allow unjust criticism of our Government to stand unchallenged, I recently asked the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs to set the record straight on these accusations.

Bureau Director John Ingersoll replied this week, and his remarks are timely in view of the major initiatives President Nixon is expected to announce today to help deal with the illegal drug problem.

Mr. President, Mr. Ingersoll has reported to me that the CIA is his Bureau's strongest ally in identifying foreign sources and routes of illegal trade in narcotics. I ask unanimous consent that his letter of June 15 be printed in the Record, followed by a report on recent trends in the illicit narcotics market in Southeast Asia, and my telegram of May 11 which was printed in the final spring semester edition of the University of Wyoming student newspaper, the Branding Iron.